

The Bulletin's Circulation in Norwich is Double That of Any Other Paper, and Its Total Circulation is the Largest in Connecticut in Proportion to the City's Population

Heavy Fighting in Longueval Region and to the South of Somme

TEUTONS USING NEW ASPHYXIATING SHELL

French Infantry Repel Attacks Between Biaches and La Maisonette—Russians Stopped Southwest of Lutsik, Says Vienna, While Petrograd Claims German Rout in Volhynia—Cannonading on Greek Border.

With the exception of the region of Longueval and south of the Somme at Biaches, relative calm prevails on the fighting front in France.

The British and Germans are engaged in a sanguinary conflict in the region of Longueval and to the northwest of Cambrai. With the clearing of the weather the Germans have taken the aggressive here after a preliminary bombardment in which new asphyxiating shells were used. At last accounts no report or no progress had been reported.

To the south of the Somme the Germans and French are still at grips. The Germans failed on Tuesday to renew their attacks between Biaches and La Maisonette on which the French infantry conducted a counter-attack. On the eastern front Vienna asserts fresh Russian attacks in the territory southwest of Lutsik were without success, but says that in the Curpian region near Zable and Tatarow the Russians have pushed back Austrian advanced posts. The Austrian main line held firmly. In the vicinity of Riga the Russians are vigorously on the offensive against Field Marshal von Hindenburg's army. All their attacks have been repulsed with heavy losses, according to Berlin.

In the Austro-Italian theatre Rome reports fresh victories for the Italians over the Austrians at various points. While Petrograd chronicles further advances of the Russian army, it says that in the eastern sections the Russians have suffered considerable losses and that their attacks are less vigorous.

Cannading is going on all along the eastern front in the region of the Greek border. The Greeks and Bulgarians are engaged in a sanguinary conflict in the region of Longueval and to the northwest of Cambrai. With the clearing of the weather the Germans have taken the aggressive here after a preliminary bombardment in which new asphyxiating shells were used. At last accounts no report or no progress had been reported.

London, July 18.—Premier Asquith initiated in the House of Commons today a bill to amend the law relating to the severe criticism of the conduct of the British expedition in Mesopotamia. After the bill was read a motion was made by Mr. Asquith that the House should adjourn until the 20th inst., who was then in command telegraphed that the medical arrangements were being improved.

Thousands of British soldiers were called out. Later, Mr. Asquith continued, immediately reports were received which seemed to point to a very different state of affairs. A commission was appointed to investigate the whole matter. The report of the commission has been held by India, until the commander in chief had an opportunity to submit his observations thereon. The commission reported that everything possible was being done. Regarding the transport of troops, Mr. Asquith said the necessity of attempting to relieve Kut el Amara was so urgent that it was thought right to push on the troops in advance of the transport. Incidents had occurred which had aroused doubt whether the best means had been adopted. Every step had been taken on the advice of the military authorities, and the defects in the medical and transport services had been remedied.

Mr. Asquith said the papers could not be published without assisting Great Britain's enemies, but promised to discuss this subject at length in the House on Thursday.

HEAVY GERMAN GUNS IN BRITISH HANDS
Second Line of Defense Far Less Formidable Than First.

London, July 18, 10 p. m.—While the adverse weather is compelling a full in the fighting on the western front, military critics are taking stock of the situation. They are agreeably surprised by the large captures of heavy armament. Gen. Sir Douglas Haig, the British commander-in-chief, has been able to announce. Although the British attacks have been pressed with great rapidity in order to give the Germans no time to organize formidable defenses, at the same time, as was evinced by the withdrawal of the British from the Flanders Woods, where they had reached the German third line, General Haig wisely resisted the temptation to hold on to that point. That would have necessitated severe fighting with probably heavy losses in favor of a more methodical advance.

Evidence received from the front, as well as the official map published here, seems to prove that the German second line of defense was far less strong and elaborate than the first. Hence the military observers believed that the obstacles are likely to be less difficult as the entente allies advance.

With regard to eastern front, General von Linde's retirement across the Lipa is considered, by the critics as removing the last serious obstacle to the advance of the Russians toward Lemberg.

There was little fresh news from either front today. General Haig was able to report very little fighting in this region continues. Reports from Rome say that the remnants of the Teutonic allies on the

Spanish Railroad Strikers Resume Work.
Madrid, July 18, via Paris, 7.15.—The striking railroad employees agreed today to resume work immediately. It was decided that their interest would be safeguarded by the plan of arbitration proposed by the government.

Chicago "Prophet," and His Wife, Both Armed With Rifles and Revolvers, Shot by Police After Killing Four People.

Chicago, July 18.—Henry J. McIntyre, a crazed negro, believing himself a prophet who must die to carry "messages to the Almighty," became violent here today and killed four persons and three injured. The negro and his wife were killed, but only after more than a hundred had besieged his residence for more than three hours and had been forced to resort to dynamite and fire to end the battle.

Today when McIntyre strapped the belt of cartridges around himself and equipped himself with a pistol and a rifle, his spouse stripped on another belt and armed herself with a rifle. She fired the first shot at a gardener on the side of the fence, and he fled in terror.

Other shots followed. McIntyre's wife fired a shot at a policeman who was standing near the house. The policeman was killed. McIntyre then fired a shot at a policeman who was standing near the house. The policeman was killed.

McIntyre had a congenial helper in his wife. He could divine, and she believed in him. He did not, however, believe in his wife's claims. He adopted this view also and paid the rent and groceries bill by taking in washing.

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Cost of Their Construction WILL BE \$588,190,574

Four Dreadnaughts and Four Battle Cruisers to be Built Next Year—Thirty Coast Submarines to be Ready in 1917—68,700 Enlisted Men for New Navy.

Washington, July 18.—The senate today adopted the enlarged building programme of the naval bill by a viva voce vote. It provides for the construction within three years of 1917 of vessels of all classes and for four dreadnaughts and four battle cruisers to be built next year.

By a vote of 45 to 15, the senate rejected an amendment to require three of the new battleships to be kept on the Pacific coast. It was argued that the construction of the new battleships would be a great embarrassment to the navy and declared the Pacific coast at all times to be adequately protected.

Senator Clapp opposed the building programme and pointed out the danger of war with a foreign power.

Senate Construction Programme.
The ships to be constructed by July 1, 1917, under the senate programme are:

Battleships, ten; four this year, Pacific coasters, six; four in 1917, Scout cruisers, four; four in 1917, Torpedo cruisers, four; four in 1917, Fleet submarines, nine; two now in building to be completed in 1917; coast submarines, fifty-eight; thirty in 1917; destroyers, thirty; two now in building to be completed in 1917; transport, two; destroyer tenders, one; submarine, one; repair ship, one; transport, two; destroyer tenders, one; submarine, one; repair ship, one.

The bill as it passed the house provided for a total of seventy-two ships with only five capital ships, all battle cruisers.

Increase in Personnel and Ships.
Of the increase in this bill over the bill as passed by the House, the bulk of it is attributed to personnel and new ships, over \$600,000 having been added to the original estimate and over \$2,300,000 on the latter.

The bill as passed by the House authorized 10,000 enlisted men in the navy, 3,000 apprentice seamen, and 20,000 additional marines. This bill authorized 68,700 enlisted men in the navy, 3,000 apprentice seamen, and 20,000 additional marines, or an increase of 11,500 men in both arms of the service, and in addition 488 men in the fleet.

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STEAMER PENOBSCOT SAW THEM ON WAY UP THE COAST

London Ship Reports Man-Eaters Off Cape Ann and Maine Coast—Large Schools Off Delaware Capes Headed North—Break Records for Size and Numbers.

Boston, July 18.—Schools of big headed sharks, commonly called man-eaters, were sighted in mid-Atlantic headed for the American coast, according to officers of the Treasury ship Walden Abbey which arrived from London today. One large shark was seen off the coast of Maine and another of unusual size off Cape Ann, the officers said. More shark stories were reported by the steamer Penobscot in today's news from Cuba.

According to an officer of the vessel, large schools of man-eating sharks were seen off the Delaware Capes headed north. Three of the big fish were seen off Cape Ann, the officers said. More shark stories were reported by the steamer Penobscot in today's news from Cuba.

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The President has signed the rural credits bill.
There are now 45 cases of typhoid fever in Altoona, Pa.

Another gas gusher has been struck in the Croy field near Smithport, Pa.

Rear Admiral Chas. Henry Eldridge, U. S. N., retired is dead at Norfolk, Va.

Charles J. Fishbeck, of Highland Place, N. J., was drowned at Ocean View.

Shipments of fresh and cured meats from Chicago last week totaled 44,687,000 pounds.

The Australian Government has purchased 15 cargo steamers to help move the wheat crop.

The Postal Telegraph Cable Co. announces that the Paramaribo-Cayenne cable has been repaired.

The entire fleet of the Boston Towboat Co. was idle as the result of a strike of the crews for more pay.

The Commercial Cable Co. announces that communication with Paris and Amazon River points is now normal.

Vice President Marshall will be notified at Indianapolis of his renomination by the Democratic National Convention.

Governor Locke Craig of North Carolina has received reports indicating that the flood damage may reach \$2,000,000.

The Ohio Oil Co. has purchased from the Hall Oil Co. at Cheyenne 1,000,000 barrels of oil. The total price paid was \$300,000.

The Interstate Commerce Commission denied a petition of Pacific Coast railroads for a rehearing of the Astoria, Ore., rate case.

President and Mrs. Wilson returned to Washington from a week-end cruise in the lower Chesapeake bay on the naval yacht Mayflower.

An international military aeroplane race between Buenos Aires and Mendoza, a distance of 645 miles, has been started from Buenos Aires.

William R. Wilcox, chairman of the Republican National Committee, resigned from the board of directors of the Merchants' Association.

The naval repair ship Prometheus and the fuel ship Sterling were ordered from Norfolk to begin salvage operations on the wrecked collier Hector.

The 100-inch diameter reflector for the Mount Wilson Observatory in California, which will be finished next year, will be the largest mirror ever cast.

Lord Robert Cecil, of the Foreign Office, announced in Commons that the British Government has no intention of establishing an international prize court.

The Spanish vessel Elzaguerra, reported upon arrival at Manila that the British authorities at Singapore had taken off 50 packages of cargo bound for Manila.

Having completed about \$8,000,000 worth of orders for shells and munitions for the Allies, the J. L. Mott Iron Works at Trenton, N. J., closed its munition plant.

Transfers of money to National Guardsmen mustered into the Federal Service and stationed on the Mexican border will be transmitted at one-half the usual charge.

Juan I. Jimenes, formerly president of the Danubio, arrived at New York from San Juan, Porto Rico. He is en route to Washington where he will see President Wilson.

Denmark reports that the entire first class mail of the Danish liners Frederik VIII. for New York and Oscar II. from New York was seized by the British authorities.

Street car service in Portland, Me., was resumed after being interrupted since last Wednesday by a strike of employees of the Cumberland County Power & Light Co.

A two weeks' campaign to clear from debt the \$400,000 home of the Society for the Relief of the Destitute Blind, now being built at 193rd St. and Grand Boulevard has begun.

The omnibus public buildings bill, reported to the House from the public building's committee, containing authorization for \$850,000 for a new post office in the Borough of the Bronx.

The American tank steamship Gold Shell which struck a mine off the mouth of the Gironde while on her way to Bordeaux, was found to have been seriously damaged.

The Senate Judiciary Committee appointed a sub-committee to inquire into the nomination of Judge John H. Clarke to the United States Supreme court bench and also decided to recommend confirmation of Representative James Hay to be a justice of the United States Court of Claims.

SKIRMISH AT EL PASO PROVIDES EXCITEMENT FOR GUARDSMEN

None of the Infantrymen Were Hurt, While One Mexican Fell—Massachusetts Men on Patrol Duty Along the Rio Grande When Detachment Appeared on Other Side.

El Paso, Texas, July 18.—A party of mounted Mexicans exchanged fire with Company L of the Ninth Massachusetts Infantry near here today. According to reports the guardsmen were doing outpost duty when the Mexicans appeared on the opposite bank of the Rio Grande and were fired upon. The guardsmen suffered no casualties, but reported they believed they had killed one Mexican.

Captain Hickey of Dorchester, Mass., commanding the company, estimated the number at fifteen but asserted that he was unable to determine whether or not they were soldiers. He reported that they believed they had killed one Mexican.

Both Gen. Bell, Jr. commanding the 2d Paso district and Lieut. Col. E. C. Bacon, commanding the garrison in Juarez, denied that they had received official notification of the incident and both said it seemed very unlikely that the shooting took place in a isolated district about three miles down river from El Paso, known locally as the "island" section. The Massachusetts company was doing border patrol in this district, about sixty men being patrol and the rest being held in reserve in the camp a mile to the rear of Captain Hickey that throughout the day small parties of Mexicans appeared from time to time on the Mexican bank of the river which is about 200 yards wide at this point. Then, he said, a mounted detachment appeared wearing red serapes.

The Mexicans rode up to the river bank and dismounted and deployed, creeping through the underbrush which lined the river. The Mexicans fired their rifle, the bullet crossing the river and according to Private Charles Prescott of Natick, Mass., dropping into the water. The Mexicans returned the fire and by the time the river was reached had driven the Mexicans to their horses.

Before reaching the picket line, however, the militiamen assert, one of the Mexicans stumbled and fell into a clump of grease wood and did not arise. The exchange of fire continued less than ten minutes and when about fifty shots had been fired, the Mexicans returned south, disappearing behind a hill.

HEALTH CONDITIONS GOOD ALONG THE BORDER
Dr. Darlington Finds the Sanitary Situation Entirely Satisfactory.